

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NORTH AMERICAN  
BUPRESTIDAE AND CERAMBYCIDAE  
(COLEOPTERA).

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The notes and a certain number of the descriptions in this paper are the result of my studies in the British Museum of Natural History during the years 1932-1933; the others are due to a restudy of certain species or to new accessions.

FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE.

*Chrysophana placida* Le Conte.

This well known species was at first thought to be fairly stable as to color and physical features but with the acquisition of more material and field knowledge, it has been found to be quite variable. The typical form is of a greenish or blue green color with a bright copper colored vitta, four intervals wide, extending down the middle of each elytron from the humerus almost to the apex. A color phase or variety from the higher levels of the Sierra Nevada Mountains that is entirely green or bluish green and has long been known, has recently been described as the aberration *coerulans* by Obenberger. All degrees of variation between this color variety and the typical bicolored form are represented in our collections. Another color phase which is entirely cupreous with the upper surface generally opaque but the lower brilliantly shining, I will designate as the variety *cupriola*, new variety, labeling a specimen from Atwells Mill, Tulare County, California, collected by myself May 30, 1929, as the holotype (No. 4240 Mus. C. A. S.). In spite of the fact that I have six other specimens of similar coloration, I consider this as but an extreme color variety and in the opposite direction from *coerulans* Obeng. The following form, however, I am describing as a subspecies, for I find that it differs not only as to color, but structurally and biologically.

*Chrysophana placida conicola* Van Dyke, new subspecies.

Generally much larger than normal-sized specimens of *placida*, proportionally more elongate, with the elytra more attenuated behind, the sides more or less straight and parallel to beyond middle, thence almost straight and convergent to blunt apices; the head, prothorax, entire undersurface and a

broad vitta extending from humerus down the middle of each elytron almost to the apex, cupreous or viridicupreous, the middle and sides of the elytra a bright green. The head is coarsely, densely, approximately punctured; the pronotum with the punctures well spaced on the disk, the intervals between about equal to width of puncture, and more contiguous and cribrate at sides; and elytra with the striae in general narrowly and sharply defined, the intervals flat with the punctuation rather coarse, irregular and somewhat dense, and the side margins with the serrations so much reduced in size towards apex that they appear smooth on casual examination. Length 12 mm., breadth 4 mm.

Holotype (No. 4241, Mus. C. A. S.), and eight paratypes, six reared from the cones of the knob-cone pine, *Pinus attenuata* Lemm., collected on Mt. St. Helena, California, the others collected on the same mountain by beating. The holotype bears the date (of emergence), April 25, 1930, one paratype the same date, others March 30, 1930, April 20, 1930, and October 31, 1923. All except two were collected by me, one without date by C. L. Fox and the 1923 specimen by E. P. Van Duzee.

This very distinct subspecies differs from the typical form by being in general much larger, proportionally more elongate and attenuated posteriorly, by having a most distinctive color pattern and more even surface. It seems also to be restricted to the cones of the knob cone pine whereas the other phases live in the twigs, branches or wood of various pines as well as the Douglas fir.

***Acmaeodera resplendens* Van Dyke, new species.**

Moderate in size, elongate cuneate, depressed, brilliantly green, unicolorous, the entire upper surface moderately clothed with rather long, erect, black hair, the under surface with the pile gray, slightly denser and more inclined, especially on the abdomen. Head coarsely punctured behind, more finely, densely and approximately between the eyes, with a small median carina above and shallowly, longitudinally impressed at middle in front, the clypeus deeply emarginate. Prothorax four-ninths wider than long, apex broadly emarginate with front angles prominent, base transverse, sides broadly arcuate behind thence almost straight and convergent to apex; disk broadly, triangularly sulcate at middle, broadly depressed laterally, especially near base, coarsely, deeply punctured, the

punctures in median depression more or less approximate, those on carinae well spaced and the lateral both approximate and cribrate, the hind angles small and rectangular. Elytra cuneate, more than twice as long as wide, 9:4, about four times as long as prothorax, narrower at base than prothorax at widest part, basal angles rectangular, sides feebly sinuous in basal half, almost straight and convergent to apices from middle, and with margins coarsely serrulate posteriorly; disk more or less flattened, the suture moderately elevated throughout its entire length, third interval carinate for a short distance near base, fifth carinate from base almost to posterior third and seventh prominent as humeral umbone and sometimes carinate for a short distance behind, the area between suture and fifth intervals flat with the striae punctures gradually coarser outwards, and slightly transversely rugose, the lateral striae punctures very coarse and cribrate. Beneath, the front margin of prosternum sinuate, the general surface shining but with moderate punctuation, the punctures gradually coarser behind and very coarse throughout entire pleural area, the last ventral segment subtruncate at apex and without subapical carina. Length 9.5-12, breadth 3.75-5.

Holotype male, allotype female (Nos. 4242, 4243, Mus. California Academy of Science) and numerous designated paratypes from a series of thirty-five specimens collected by F. H. Parker, September 20, 1935, in the Santa Rita Mountains of Arizona. I also have two more specimens before me, one collected at Summerhaven, alt. 7700 ft., Santa Catalina Mountains, Ariz., by Ian Moore, and another from Madera Cañon, Santa Rita Mts., Ariz., Oct. 8, 1927, collected by Mrs. E. McClellan. The last mentioned specimen is of a greenish bronze color.

This very beautiful species could only be confused among known American species, with *cuprina* Spin. and *viridissima* Chev., the first of which differs by having the punctures of the entire upper surface much coarser, those of the elytra being very gross indeed, and the general surface, both discal and lateral, coarsely reticulate, the basal impression of the pronotum also more semicircular and the color more generally cupreous; while the latter species differs by lacking the elytral carinae. I have two specimens of *cuprina* before me for purposes of comparison, one a typical greenish bronze specimen from Patzcuaro, Mexico, Koebele Coll. of the Calif. Acad. of Sciences and another of a deep violet color from Sebastian, Sierra Madeiro Mts., 1800 ft. alt., Jalisco, Mexico, from my own collection now in the Calif. Acad. of Sciences collection.

The specimens mentioned by Le Conte, Horn, and Fall were, I believe, all true *cuprina*.

***Acmaeodera simulata* Van Dyke, new species.**

Rather small, more or less elliptical in shape, shining, with sparse, erect pile dorsally and long white, inclined pile ventrally, aeneous, the elytra with three well marked lateral yellow spots, a small subapical, a longer transverse one, somewhat in front and extending inwards from margin to second interval, and a broader one at the middle, extending from margin to fourth or fifth interval, also often two smaller yellow marginal lines or spots, one between middle and base, often united to median spot, the other posterior to median. Head rather coarsely, discretely punctured, with shallow median longitudinal groove; the clypeus rather deeply, angularly emarginate at apex. Prothorax two fifths broader than long, apex moderately emarginate, front angles fairly prominent, base very feebly emarginate, sides feebly arcuate in posterior half, thence almost straight and convergent to apex; disk moderately punctured, more coarsely and densely at sides, with a well marked median longitudinal depression, deeper at base. Elytra twice as long as broad, over three times as long as prothorax, with base but little narrower than prothorax at broadest part, sides very feebly sinuate from base to middle thence feebly arcuate and convergent to apex, margin serrulate on apical half; disk somewhat flattened, striae defined by moderate sized, elongate punctures, intervals flat with a row of well spaced punctures down their middle, laterally the striae well impressed and the intervals somewhat convex. Beneath, pleura coarsely, closely punctured, elsewhere more finely sparsely punctured and shining, the prosternum retracted at middle, and last ventral segment without subapical carina. Length 8.5 mm., breadth 3 mm.

Holotype (No. 4244, Mus. C. A. S.), collected at Camp Potwisha, Sequoia Nat. Park, Calif., May 18, 1930; paratypes: from Clear Lake, Calif., May 1895; Placerville, Calif., March 3, 1914, bred from *Quercus kelloggi*; same locality, March 31, 1914, bred from *Quercus wislizenii*; Pinnacles Nat. Mon., Calif., Apr. 28, 1914; Pasadena, Calif., June 11, 1916; Mt. Wilson, Calif., May 26, 1918, and Sequoia Nat. Pk., Calif., May 20, 1929. The first two specimens were collected by myself, the Clear Lake specimen from *Quercus kelloggii*; the second two by J. J. Sullivan; the Pinnacles

specimen by L. Slevin, and the Mt. Wilson and Pasadena specimens by J. O. Martin. The above are all in the collection of the Calif. Acad. of Sciences. The last mentioned specimen belongs in the collection of M. Cazier.

This species resembles *prorsa* Fall in color pattern and has generally been confused with it. It differs, however, in many regards: first, in being generally smaller; second, by being subelliptical in shape as against the markedly cuneate shape of *prorsa* with its prothorax also much more transverse and more expanded at sides; third in having the propleura less coarsely and closely punctured; and fourth, in having the third and fourth antennal segments less elongate and cylindrical and the outer segments about as broad as long whereas broader in *prorsa*. This species as far as we know also breeds in various species of oaks while *prorsa*, I believe, breeds in *Ceanothus*, and is in general more southern in distribution.

***Acmaeodera mariposa bernardino* Van Dyke, new subspecies.**

Similar to typical *mariposa* except as to color and shape of elytral spots, the true species being of a bright blue color with the middle band narrower than the spot in front, while this subspecies is of a dark bronze color, almost black, and with the middle red spot of the elytra distinctly narrower than the preceding one. The typical *mariposa* is confined to a great extent to the foothill regions of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and generally breeds in various species of *Ceanothus*, while the subspecies *bernardino* is more southern in distribution, being confined to the Sierra Madre and San Bernardino mountain ranges of southern California. I have quite a large series of this latter, all much alike, taken in various places such as along Lytle Creek, San Bernardino Co., July 8, 1928; Forest Home, San Bernardino Co., June 12-18, 1928; and Idlewild, Riverside Co., June 28, 1928; all collected by myself from *Ceanothus*.

Holotype (No. 4245, Mus. C. A. S.) from Lytle Creek, San Bernardino Co., Calif., June 8, 1928, and numerous designated paratypes.

This dark bronze subspecies is so distinct in appearance and so well separated geographically that I believe it merits a name. It might possibly be confused with *dohrni* Horn with which it agrees somewhat in color and color pattern, but the latter has a much more generally expanded prothorax. The true *dohrni* is also apparently very rare, while *bernardino* is not uncommon within its area of distribution.

**Chrysobothris iris** Van Dyke, new species.

Rather small, robust, head, prothorax and apical half of elytra brilliantly cupreous, often with a violet reflection, the basal half of elytra aeneous and generally with greenish cast. Head very coarsely punctured, sparsely pubescent, with a median smooth, elevated occipital line joining a crescent-shaped frontal callosity, the latter irregularly dilated outwardly and with small irregular callosities beneath; the clypeus broadly arcuately emarginate in front. Prothorax somewhat trapezoidal, almost twice as broad as long, apex broadly, feebly lobed at middle, base deeply sinuate with median lobe somewhat triangular, sides rounded at front angles thence generally straight though often feebly arcuate and convergent posteriorly; disk convex, with finely impressed median longitudinal line gradually passing into a shallow sulcation forward, the surface minutely alutaceous and shining, without callosities, and rather coarsely, irregularly punctured, more densely in sulcus, the sides densely punctured and rather broadly impressed. Scutellum small, triangular, impressed in front. Elytra three-sevenths longer than broad, sides feebly sinuate at middle, gradually arcuate posteriorly and convergent to apex, with serrate margin; discal sculpturing very similar to that in *ignicollis* Horn with the subbasal and median callosities broad and quite transverse, the subapical narrow, oblique and irregular, the sutural margin and a parasutural longitudinal carina narrowly and sharply defined posteriorly, the callosities sparsely punctured, but the broad foveae coarsely, deeply punctured in front and more finely, shallowly impressed behind, the general surface alutaceous, shining in front but subopaque apically. Beneath coarsely, rather densely punctured in front, less densely so behind. Length 7-8.5 mm., breadth 3.25-4 mm.

Females with simple, almost straight front tibiae and with last ventral segment very feebly emarginate at apex.

Holotype male, allotype female (Nos. 4246, 4247, Mus. C. A. S.) and numerous designated paratypes from a series of one hundred and twelve specimens, collected by myself, June 28, 1935, near St. George, Utah, from juniper.

This varicolored species belongs in Horn's Group III and according to the male tibial character very close to *speculifer* Horn, with which I was at first inclined to place it as a variety. It, however, differs from this in having the elytral callosities broader and

less sharply defined, in this regard more closely resembling *ignicollis* Horn, and in having the punctures of the depressions less coarse and deep in the apical region, whereas they are about equally coarse and deep throughout in *speculifer*. The tribalteate color pattern and duller apical portion of elytra is also very distinctive and in my large series of specimens quite stable. The male tibial teeth is also a bit broader and less acute than in *speculifer*. *Chrysobothris ignicollis* Horn was taken in numbers at the same time and place as the above but could always be separated even in the field by its more uniform elytral coloration. *Chrysobothris piuta* Wick. has a somewhat similar contrasting color pattern as *iris* but is generally smaller and otherwise very different.

***Chrysobothris grindeliae* Van Dyke, new species.**

Small, subcylindrical, bronzed, front of head and antennae in males brilliantly green, sparsely pilose, the pile of upper surface rather long, fine and suberect. Head feebly convex in front, coarsely, densely punctured, finely, sparsely pubescent, with two small callosities between eyes, transversely impressed between antennae, clypeus broadly emarginate. Prothorax one-third broader than long, apex broadly, feebly lobed at middle, base sinuate with well developed median lobe, sides evenly arcuate or more generally somewhat sinuate before hind angles; disk quite convex, somewhat gibbous laterally, rather coarsely, densely punctured, often with transverse rugae, especially near base and at sides, sometimes with vague callosities on either side of middle and rarely a smooth median line, the sparse pile rather long and inclined forwards. Scutellum small, depressed in front. Elytra almost twice as long as broad, barely broader at humeri than prothorax, sides straight or very feebly sinuate to behind the middle, then gradually arcuately narrowed to apex, each elytron individually rounded at apex, and margin serrate apically; disk slightly convex, moderately finely, densely punctured, with foveae as follows: a large and deep one at base of elytra, a shallow lunate depression at humeri, a broad and feeble one in front of middle and two rather small ones about one-third distant from apices, carinae variable, often lacking, at most with three or four feebly elevated, and sparsely clothed with fine, semierect pile. Beneath rather coarsely punctured in front, more finely behind, pilosity denser and suberect in front, sparser and inclined behind; prosternum with shallow lobe in front. Length 6.5-9 mm., breadth 2.5-3.5 mm.

Males with front of head and antennae green, anterior tibiae arched and with blunt tooth on inner face near apex, and last ventral segment broadly, distinctly emarginate.

Females with front of head bronzed, anterior tibiae straight and simple and last ventral segment broadly, feebly emarginate.

Holotype male, allotype female (No. 4248, Mus. C. A. S.) and ten paratypes, ten including the first two, collected at Fairfield, Solano County, Calif., May 27, 1936, by A. T. McClay, from the gum plant, *Grindelia robusta* Nutt., the other two collected at Tracy, San Joaquin Co., Calif., June 2, 1920, by E. P. Van Duzee, also from *Grindelia*. Eight of the paratypes will remain in the collection of Mr. Arthur T. McClay, to whom I am indebted for the privilege of studying the series as well as being granted the opportunity of retaining two of the specimens.

This species belongs in Horn's Group V, and near *deleta* Lec. and *deserta* Horn. It is generally more cylindrical and elongate than either of these, has longer and finer pile, a prothorax that is a bit longer and generally with the sides sinuate posteriorly, a less markedly sculptured surface and finer and less close punctuation. *C. deleta* is flatter, the elytra with closer punctuation and always well defined carinae, and the clypeus more semicircularly and deeply emarginate; while *deserta* is broader, flatter, and more coarsely punctured and sculptured. *C. lixa* Horn, *subpubescens* Fall and *fragariae* Fisher are all smaller, shorter, more flattened, with much shorter pile, and have different biologies, the first two living on coniferous trees and the last in strawberry roots. *C. grindeliae* sometimes has a greenish cast to the body. Its pile is always longer and finer than that to be found on any of the other species of the group.

#### FAMILY CERAMBYCIDAE.

The genus *Megasemum* Kraatz (1879) will have to replace *Nothorhina* Casey (1912) (nec *Nothorhina* Redt. 1845) for *aspera* (Lec.). This species and *quadricostulatum* Kraatz from Japan, the latter the genotype of *Megasemum*, are undoubtedly congeneric and in fact very closely related. *Nothorhina* Redt. (1845) with *muricata* Dahl. from Europe, also eastern Asia, is rather widely separated from both.

*Semanotus* (*Anacomis*) *nicolas* White, proves upon examination to be but a dark color phase of *Semanotus ligneus* (Fab.). *Semanotus* (*Anacomis*) *litigiosa* (Csy.) is, therefore, a valid species, not a variety of *nicolas* as I formerly believed and stated.<sup>1</sup> *S. terminalis* Csy. is but a variety.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., XVIII, pp. 49-50, 1923.

**Phymatodes rainieri** Van Dyke, new species.

Of moderate size, upper surface almost entirely glabrous, shining, piceous, legs lighter in color. Head small, a sixth narrower than prothorax, sides behind eyes straight and parallel, eyes barely projecting laterally beyond side margin, front smooth with a few well spaced fine punctures from which arise fine hairs, deeply triangularly sulcate between the antennae and with a few coarse punctures on either side of groove, clypeus triangular, depressed, rugose, with a few punctures along front margin; antennae robust, about reaching middle of elytra, second segment about twice as long as broad, third one-third longer than second, fourth and fifth gradually longer. Prothorax barely broader than long, sides feebly arcuate, disk smooth and shining, sparsely, finely punctured, more evidently so in front and behind, with a few scattered hairs at sides and laterally behind. Scutellum deeply impressed medially and with a few minute punctures. Elytra two and a half times as long as broad, about three and a half times as long as prothorax, disk rather flattened, suture feebly elevated, surface coarsely punctate, rugose and shining. Undersurface sparsely pilose. Femora clavate as usual. Length 8 mm., breadth 2.5 mm.

Holotype (No. 4249, Mus. C. A. S.), a unique collected by myself in Sunrise Park, Rainier National Park, Wash., July 26, 1936. I believe that it was beaten from fir, *Abies*.

This more or less unicolorous, shining and rather sombre species belongs in the group with *aereum* and *aeneus*, perhaps closer to the latter. Its piceous color, shining appearance, rather narrow, smooth, sparsely and minutely punctured pronotum, and robust antennae are its most distinctive features.

Of the two species of *Xylocrius*, *agassizi* (Lec.) breeds in the crown and stems of wild gooseberries and at times is destructive to the cultivated varieties as has been found frequently in the Willamette Valley of Oregon and elsewhere; *cribratus* Lec., however, breeds in wild cherries, plums, and similar members of the genus *Prunus*.

*Xylotrechus fuscus* (Kirby) and *lunulatus* (Kirby) have been found to be but very weak phases of *Xylotrechus undulatus* (Say) as shown by a careful examination of the types in the British Museum of Natural History; differing only in having somewhat reduced markings. What we have considered as *fuscus* in this country is something entirely different, quite divergent in fact from the true *undulatus*. Inasmuch as this species is now without a name. I will name and describe it.

**Xylotrechus frosti** Van Dyke, new species.

Subcylindrical, reddish brown, and irregularly ornamented with gray and a limited amount of sulphur yellow colored pile arranged about as follows: the yellow pile in patches on either side of middle along front margin of pronotum and in small triangles on either side of middle along hind margin of pronotum; the gray pile on lower portion of head in front, along sides of prothorax, generally in the form of longitudinal arcuate patches on posterior part of disk, these sometimes reduced to spots or even extended to lines passing on to anterior portion, arranged in the form of a vitta along elytral suture, irregularly scattered along sides of elytra and condensed to form a subbasal spot on each elytron, and two transverse, oblique or more often zigzag lines linking the sutural with the lateral vittae, the first at the middle and the second at the apical third, and sometimes in fully marked specimens with two narrow longitudinal lines, often united, between sutural and lateral vittae; the underside rather uniformly clothed with gray pile or as in the case of the abdomen with it condensed along posterior margin. Head with vertical and transverse diameters about equal, the V-shaped median and lateral frontal carinae well marked; the antennae extending two segments in females and about four in males beyond basal margin of elytra. Prothorax two-sevenths broader than long, sides broadly arcuate at middle, base slightly narrower than apex, disk irregularly granulate and rugose. Elytra rather rapidly narrowing towards apex, the latter one fourth narrower than base and obliquely truncate. Legs long. Male, length 12.5 mm., breadth 4 mm.; female, length 12 mm., breadth 4.5 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female (Nos. 4250, 4251, Mus. C. A. S.) and several designated paratypes, the first from Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada, July 7; the second from same locality, July 5, both collected by J. N. Knull. The paratypes comprise specimens collected at the same locality as above; Monmouth, Maine, June 24, 1910, C. A. Frost from *Abies balsamea*; Ithaca, New York, June 1917, collected by myself; and Paris, Maine, July 14, 1913, C. A. Frost.

This species is rather widely distributed throughout eastern Canada and our northeastern states. It has long been called *fucus* but incorrectly so, first placed as a variety of *undulatus*, later separated and I think correctly so. My good friend and careful collector, C. A. Frost, has, I think, rather definitely proved that this insect differs biologically from *undulatus*, bearing the

same relationship to this in eastern North America that *abietis* bears to it on the Pacific Coast. *Xylotrectus frosti* differs in the main from *undulatus* by being generally smaller, proportionally narrower, with basic color more rufous and the gray pile forming a different color pattern as well as being more abundant and more diffused. The color of the pile also varies from the normal gray to fulvous.

*Neoclytus kirbyi* Auriv. (*longipes* Kirby) as shown by an examination of the Kirby type in the British Museum of Natural History, has also been misunderstood in this country. It is but a very weak color phase of *muricatulus* (Kirby), differing only in having somewhat reduced markings. What we have been considering as *Kirbyi* or *longipes* in this country is unnamed. This I am now describing below.

***Neoclytus confusus* Van Dyke, new species.**

Rather small, elongate, narrow, subcylindrical, dark brown with rufopiceous antennae and legs, the upper surface with gray pile disposed as follows: Long, erect hair scattered over lower portion of head and sides of prothorax; closely applied scalelike hair arranged scatteringly along front and basal margins and as a faint transverse bar across the middle of pronotum, in a more condensed manner as a short bar at base of elytra, just reaching outwardly as far as humeral umbone and sometimes extending slightly backwards along suture, in a lozenge-shaped spot along suture one fourth the distance from apex with lateral patches on either side, a chevron-like bar at middle, not reaching side margin, and a bar somewhat removed from apex that at first extends obliquely back from suture then becomes transverse, and in addition a few scattered scalelike hairs over disk of elytra especially near suture and along sides of metapleura and abdomen. Head coarsely, closely, shallowly punctured; antennae rather definitely clavate, reaching to about anterior fourth of elytra in male and just beyond base of elytra in female. Prothorax subcylindrical, one fifth longer than broad, disk coarsely closely, shallowly punctured, with a longitudinal ridge at middle on which are from four to eight sharply defined, short transverse carinae, the subapical of which is the most prominent, and scattered tubercles, often subcarinate, along side margins and here and there in front, scutellum transverse, black, with a few fine punctures but without noticeable pile. Elytra about three times as long as broad and with subangular apices. Legs

long, the femora clavate, and middle and hind tibiae somewhat arcuate. Male, length 9 mm., breadth 2.25 mm.; female, length 10 mm., breadth 2.75 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female (Nos. 4252, 4253, Mus. C. A. S.) and paratype male from a set of four specimens collected at Rockville, Penn., May 3, 1912, by A. B. Champlain. Numerous other specimens have been examined.

This species is found rather uncommonly throughout most of northeastern North America. It is generally confused with *muricatus* which has longer antennae, a shorter and broader prothorax, and the white bars on the elytra somewhat different, the first more arcuate, often unbroken, and the median and posterior straight and oblique. I doubt whether *confusus* has ever been found in the territory from which Kirby received most of his specimens.

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**Two Central American Social Wasps, Accidentally Introduced into the United States.**—I have recently received for identification two tropical species of social wasps, taken in the United States under similar conditions. 1. *Mischocyttarus basimacula* (Cameron). Professor H. Jaques, of Iowa Wesleyan College, sent three specimens of this wasp, taken in a grocery store at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where they had emerged from the nest in a bunch of bananas. The species is known from Guatemala, British Honduras, the Republic of Honduras and Costa Rica.—2. *Mischocyttarus ater* (Olivier) (Synonym: *M. imitator* Ducke). A female of this species was sent by Mr. Horace N. Marvin, of the Department of Zoology of the University of Wisconsin. It was taken on a bunch of bananas in a store at Madison, Wisconsin. It had just hatched from a nest, which, according to a sketch by Mr. Marvin, consisted of a single, free comb of eight elongate paper cells, of a light brown color, attached by a short stalk. Two complete, capped over cells were 16 mm. long and 4 mm. wide. This wasp is widely distributed throughout tropical America, from Guatemala to southern Brazil.—Attention is called to these two accidental introduction, in order to avoid these and similar cases being included in lists of native insects. They also illustrate again the ease with which certain tropical wasps enter new territory, owing to the rapid modern means of transportation. No doubt some of these introductions might eventually lead to permanent naturalization, where conditions are favorable for further breeding.—J. Bequaert, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Mass.